

WEATHER.

Clouds today and tomorrow; probable showers tomorrow; moderate winds. Temperatures for the past twenty-four hours: High, 78, at 2:30 p.m. yesterday; low, 61, at 1 a.m. today. For full report see page 13.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 13.

No. 20,057.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

GERMANY'S PROPOSALS FILL SATISFACTION IN THE ARABIC CASE

Count von Bernstorff Notifies
Secretary Lansing of His
Country's Stand.

MORE THAN A DISAVOWAL IF SHIP WAS NOT WARNED

Berlin's Instructions Not Fully Re-
vealed, But Crisis Is Con-
sidered Over.

LUSITANIA ISSUE IS NEXT

Ambassador Believes Negotiations
Will Immediately Follow Ending
of Present Problem in View of
New Submarine Policy.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, acting on instructions from Berlin, today notified Secretary Lansing at the State Department that "full satisfaction" would be given to the United States for the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic. The ambassador said that Germany would make more than a mere disavowal if it is found that the Arabic was sunk without warning.

Count von Bernstorff called at the State Department early and conferred with Secretary Lansing nearly half an hour. It had been suggested that perhaps Germany was ready also to make reparation for the Americans lost on the Lusitania, but that subject did not come up at today's conference. The disposition of the German embassy is to take up one step at a time.

Germany Without Reprieve.

The ambassador did not make public the extent of the instructions from Berlin on which he acted, but it was understood they coincided entirely with the statement of the German chancellor in Associated Press dispatches from Berlin yesterday, expressing the willingness of the German government to make fullest reparation if it is shown finally that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning. Secretary Lansing's admiralty has received no report from its submarines which were operating in the Arabic's vicinity.

Depends on Circumstances.

The German ambassador frankly stated, after his interview with Mr. Lansing, that his instructions embodied the declaration by the Berlin government that it would give full satisfaction to the American government. That, he declared, meant much more than a disavowal. Of course, he said, the giving of satisfaction would depend upon the circumstances of the attack on the Arabic. The German government, he said, did not know yet, he said, whether the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine and without warning, but if investigation proves that to have been the case, Germany will make full reparation.

Cabinet Does Not Meet.

President Wilson did not hold the usual Friday cabinet meeting today because the need for more decisions was still too incomplete. He plans to remain in Washington, however, until the controversy is finally cleared up. In his talks with Ambassador von Bernstorff, Secretary Lansing has taken nothing for granted and has asked for clear, positive statements regarding the intentions of the German government.

Count von Bernstorff yesterday received his report on the sinking of the Arabic from the German government. He said the American government expects a note setting forth the intentions of the German government. Future relations between the United States and Germany were regarded by both sides as being more important than for many weeks past. Administration officials believed that indications from Berlin that the German government was striving hard to adjust difficulties between the two countries growing out of Germany's submarine warfare presaged a better understanding and an ultimate peaceful settlement.

Causes for Confidence.

The feeling of confidence in official circles that relations between the United States and Germany would not be broken off as a result of the sinking of the liner Arabic was due to two things. One was the assurances by Count von Bernstorff, and the other Ambassador Gerard's report from Berlin.

Advices Are Confirmed.

The ambassador yesterday outlined the substance of a conference with Foreign Minister von Jagow, which confirmed unofficial advices that Germany would make full reparation for the sinking of the Arabic.

MRS. PERSHING AND CHILDREN PERISH IN FIRE

Wife and Three Daughters of
Brigadier General Suffo-
cated in a Fire.

THOUGHT ALL HAD ESCAPED.

A burst of flame from the roof of the general's big two-story frame house, which stands on the parade ground directly in front of the headquarters flagpole, was the first intimation of the fire.

The presidio army fire department rushed to the house and, believing that the occupants had all escaped, centered their energies on the flames. Only the roof of the house was burning. When the firemen entered to look over the damage they found the bodies of the mother and her three little girls.

The boy, Warren, Mrs. Warren's son, was found in the house. He was badly burned. Mrs. Warren was found in the house. She was badly burned.

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HITS AT ROOSEVELT THROUGH GEN. WOOD

Secretary Garrison's Rebuke
to Army Officer Stirs Poli-
ticians Here.

FIRE ANECDOTE TODAY

Former President Takes Up Cudgel
on Behalf of Friend in Army.
Critiques War Minister.

Washington was stirred up today politically as it has not been for some time by what many regard as the beginning of a controversy between the administration and former President Roosevelt over the question of the military preparedness of the United States, following the rebuke to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., publicly administered yesterday afternoon by Secretary Garrison, in language that friends of the former President took to mean a rebuke to him as well as to Gen. Wood.

Following the publication today of a statement by former President Roosevelt, defending Gen. Wood as well as himself, Secretary Garrison made public Gen. Wood's reply to the Secretary's telegram yesterday, directing that no repetition be permitted of the incident at the Plattsburg, N. Y., encampment of business and professional men, when the former President delivered an address to the men in training which criticized the policy of the administration as to military preparedness.

Gen. Wood's reply said: "Your telegram received and policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to."

Replies to Col. Roosevelt.

Mr. Garrison's attention was called to Col. Roosevelt's comment on the telegram to Gen. Wood sent by him yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt declaring that the former President was to speak more than two weeks before the speech was delivered.

"I have just read Mr. Roosevelt's statement," Secretary Garrison said. "I see he blames the whole thing on me. He takes the position that it is not for me to make a speech on the subject. Well, maybe that's so, but it is a rather large order. He is a very active man and he is not going to let me keep my eye on him all the time."

Where you going, said the friend. "I am going to get down to work. I am going to get down to work. I am going to get down to work."

Rebukes Gen. Wood.

The rebuke to Gen. Wood consisted of a telegram sent yesterday by Secretary Garrison, in which he deprecated the fact that Col. Roosevelt had been allowed to make the speech published in yesterday's papers. The telegram was as follows:

"I have just seen the report in the newspapers of the speech made by former President Roosevelt at the Plattsburg camp. It is difficult to conceive of anything which could have a more demoralizing effect on the army than this experiment than such an incident."

This camp, held under government auspices, was successfully demonstrating many things of great moment. Its virtue consisted in the fact that it conveyed its own impressive lessons in its practical and successful operation and results.

Criticizes Speech.

"No opportunity should have been furnished to any one to present to the army a statement accepting that which was essential to the necessary training of the army. It is difficult to conceive of anything which could have a more demoralizing effect on the army than this experiment than such an incident."

French aviators last night bombarded two railroad stations in the Argonne in German possession, and German aviators have thrown down explosives on Clermont-en-Argonne.

A French aviator last night bombarded at Dornach a plant where the Germans manufactured asphyxiating gases, and this morning a French squadron of airships bombarded the railroad station at Muelheim, in the grand duchy of Baden.

All the French fliers returned unharmed.

Austrians Bombard Brescia.

BRESCIA, Italy, August 27.—The Austrian biplane that flew over Brescia Wednesday morning and dropped bombs, which killed six workmen and slightly wounded a considerable number of others, did no material damage to the town, although the aviator descended to a height of not more than 200 yards to insure his aim.

Despite the fact that the market place was crowded with peasants from the surrounding country, the appearance of the biplane failed to cause any panic. The aviator instead of following the instructions given them for their protection in case of an aerial attack, rushed into the streets to get a view of the flying machine.

Not Permitted to Sail.

Clearance Papers Refused to British Vessel Bearing Mounted Gun.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 27.—Customs officials here yesterday refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Walmana, from Marseille to Buenos Aires, after it was discovered that the steamer carried a four-inch rifle mounted on her main deck.

Treasury officials at Washington were asked for a ruling as to whether the Walmana was amenable to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain forbidding the clearance of armed British merchantmen from American ports.

The Walmana had put into Newport News for fuel coal. Capt. Holmes, her skipper, explained that the gun had been mounted as a protection against attacks of enemy submarines.

The Walmana is a ship of 10,000 gross tons and carries a crew of seventy-five men.

Officials of the State and Treasury departments have under consideration the question of whether the British steamer Walmana shall be allowed to clear from Newport News with a four-inch gun mounted on her after deck. A conference may be held between officials to decide the question.

Not Known in Chicago.

Had Illinois Is Said Not to Have a Governor Named Hamilton.

CHICAGO, August 27.—The woman giving the name of "Mrs. Mamie Hamilton," who is charged with murder at Jackson, Ky., could not be identified here today.

Mrs. Hamilton is said to have two children in Illinois. Her husband is dead.

German Airships Seen Flying Toward England.

LONDON, August 27.—According to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company three dirigibles, two of them Zeppelins, were sighted from islands to the north of Holland flying in a westerly direction. They all flew the German naval battle flag.



ONE SECRET OF SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

"Americans must invest in native enterprises if they expect to capture South American trade," says Robert F. Wilson, who has just returned from a tour of investigation. And this is but one of the many interesting facts you will find in his next article in The Sunday Star.

FRENCH FLIERS PRESS WAR UPON GERMANS

Bombard Railroad Stations in West and Shell Asphyxiating Gas Plant.

PARIS, August 27, 2:30 p.m.—French aviators continue their activities against certain positions in possession of the Germans in the eastern portions of the French line, according to announcement made today by the French war office. German aviators also are taking offensive measures in this territory.

French airmen have bombarded two railroad stations in the Argonne in German possession, and German aviators have thrown down explosives on Clermont-en-Argonne.

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BORAH BOOM SAGS HIS OWN STATE

Senator Highly Esteemed, But
Not Likely to Be Pressed
for Presidency.

MAY NOT BE CANDIDATE WHEN CONVENTION MEETS

Idaho Strong for Military Preparedness—Is Counted in the 1916
Republican Column.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

POCATELLO, Idaho, August 27.—The boom of Senator William E. Borah for the presidential nomination on the republican ticket is in rather an anomalous position. To employ a figure of speech, I would say it is on a side-track, with fires banked and its stoker uncertain whether it is even worth while to get up steam.

Even a native state the Borah boom has not assumed vigorous form. Col. Roosevelt has been the most ardent supporter of Senator Borah for the presidential race, notwithstanding the fact that the colonel was furious with the senator for not following him out of the republican party in 1912, when Gov. Hadley and a few others refused to walk the plank with the colonel. He has forgiven Borah, but has never made up with Hadley and still blows off like Vesuvius when the Missouriian's name is mentioned.

Situation Explained.

But the point in the Borah case is this: The belief exists among the most influential republican leaders in Idaho, as well as those in neighboring Nevada, mountain states that the east and the middle west will not take a man from the far west for their presidential candidate, Roosevelt or no Roosevelt. They are convinced from what they know at first hand and through correspondence that the states east of the Mississippi river will select the candidate and that he will not be a western man.

So, there is a feeling that it will be love's labor lost to put up a serious fight. Senator Borah is more than that, they would like to be on the band wagon with the winning aspirant for the nomination, if they can see it first.

Inquestual Senator Borah's name will be before the convention on the first ballot, for the complimentary vote of the great favorite senator assumes, unless the senator himself commands otherwise.

It would not surprise some of the leaders in the state if the senator should prohibit the use of his name and devote his own energies to leading his followers in the train some candidate with a showing of genuine strength.

Sentiment in Other States.

I think I have already intimated that Utah and Wyoming are not likely to support Borah, for the reason stated above, that it would be deemed futile and line with a promising candidate when the senator moves. Bear in mind that considerations leading up to this probable outcome in no way reflect upon Senator Borah nor indicate lack of esteem for the financial protectorate convention and his advisers. It is predicted that the opposition will disappear, or at least be rendered ineffective, long before the Senate is called upon to take final action upon the proposed convention.

It is intended to inaugurate the plans for the reorganization of Haiti very soon. To that end resort will be made to what is known in diplomacy as a modus vivendi or temporary working arrangement subject to vacation or amendment at the will of Congress.

Temporary Arrangement.

By a temporary arrangement with President Dartigue, the United States government will take over all the Haitian customs houses; will allot a certain proportion of the proceeds of the revenues to defray the expenses of the Haitian government; and will make sufficient sum to discharge the interest on the foreign debt, and if there is any residue, will see that it is properly expended for public works or other things.

A few months' trial of that plan, preliminary to action by Congress upon the treaty, it is believed by the State Department officials, will be so convincing as to its merit and will be so beneficial in its effects upon the Haitians themselves that Congress will not hesitate to give its approval.

expects Opposition.

It was realized by the administration when Charge Davis at Port au Prince was instructed to insist on the ratification of the treaty that opposition would arise not only at Haiti, but in the United States Congress.

Today was to have marked the end of the session of the Haitian congress which was the explanation of the pressure exerted by Charge Davis to secure action upon the treaty. However, it has been arranged to extend the session until September 17, which may afford time for the disposition of the measure.

Solon Melos, the Haitian minister here, had another conference with Secretary Lansing yesterday regarding the prospects of ratification of the treaty, which he has already stated probably will be approved, with certain amendments.

The customs house at Port de Paix, Haiti, has been occupied by American marines, according to a report to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Caperton received today.

The Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department discussed the Haitian situation briefly today with President Wilson.

BRITISH AND SWEDISH STEAMERS ARE SUNK

LONDON, August 27.—The British steamer Palmgrove has been sunk by a German submarine. Her crew was saved.

The Swedish steamer Disa has been sunk. Her crew was landed. There were two small Swedish steamers named Disa, one of 804 tons gross, the other of 202.

NO CABINET MEETING TODAY.

President Wilson Signs Commissions and Attends to Correspondence.

There was no cabinet meeting today and President Wilson's only engagements were with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Department, in the morning the President took a walk to his bank. He was accompanied by the chief clerk, Mr. Clegg, and a number of blocks, then turned into the Treasury Department on the east side and passed through the central corridor to the first floor to the White House, where he spent the day signing commissions, dictating correspondence and going over letters and official communications.

The President is not expected to leave Washington tomorrow, but hopes to be able to return to Cornish in a short time. Secretary Tumulty today went to his summer home at Ason, N. J., to join his family. He will return early next week.

FIRE AT COLONIAL BEACH.

Stable Destroyed and Thickly Populated Section Threatened.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

COLONIAL BEACH, August 27.—Fire started just before noon today in the stable of Oliver Hopkins, in the thickly populated section of the beach. The stable was entirely burned down. The flames, fanned by a strong northeast wind, were being swept to dwelling houses, which are close together in that part of the beach where the fire originated.

The small fire engine had difficulty in coping with the blaze.

FORTRESS OF OLITA FORSAKEN BY RUSS ARMIES, FOR CLAIMS

Ninth Important Position to
Fall Before Germans in
Last Three Weeks.

INVADERS ARE FIGHTING ON SOIL OF OLD RUSSIA

Grodno Only Strongly Defended
Point Held by Czar's Men South
of the Baltic.

AUSTRIANS SPLIT ENEMY LINE

Cavalry, Pushing East From Kovel,
Prevents Co-Operation of Op-
posing Forces and Widens
Wedge.

LONDON, August 27.—The Russian fortress of Olita, on the Niemen river, thirty miles south of Kovno, has been evacuated. Official announcement to this effect was made in Berlin today.

In all the wide sweep of Russian territory south of the Baltic provinces which has been covered during the great Austro-German offensive movement, the fortress of Grodno is now the only strongly defended position remaining in the hands of the Russians. Olita was on the principal Russian line of defense, midway between Kovno, already in the hands of the Germans, and Grodno. It is about fifty miles southwest of the important railroad center of Vilna, which is on the direct trunk line to Petrograd.

Olita is the ninth important Russian fortress to fall before the invaders in the last three weeks.

Pressed Into Old Russia.

The Austro-German invaders have not only pressed their